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THEODULE ARMAND RIBOT—1839-1916

Theodule Armand Ribot was born in Guingamp, in northern France, December 18, 1839. His early education was obtained in his native town and in Saint Brieux; but was interrupted at the age of seventeen years by the necessity of seeking employment. After six years spent in a clerical position he entered the École Normale Supérieure where after three years' study he graduated in 1865. He was professor of philosophy at the Lycée of Vesoul from 1865-68; and he occupied a similar position at Laval from 1868-72. In 1872 he removed to Paris where the next thirteen years of his life were devoted chiefly to the clinical study of mental abnormalities. In 1885 he was placed in charge of a course in experimental psychology at the Sorbonne; and in 1889 a chair of experimental and comparative psychology was created for him at the Collège de France. He established the *Revue philosophique* in 1876 and served as its editor until the time of his death, which occurred December 8, 1916. Professor Ribot was a Member of the Institute, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Professor Ribot was a frequent contributor to the psychological and philosophical magazines of his own and foreign countries; and he translated Spencer's *Principles of Psychology* into French. He was the author of numerous books, many of which have been translated into English and other languages: *La psychologie anglaise contemporaine* (1870); *L'hérédité psychologique* (1873); *La philosophie de Schopenhauer* (1874); *La psychologie allemande contemporaine* (1879); *Les maladies de la mémoire* (1881); *Les maladies de la volonté* (1883); *Les maladies de la personnalité* (1885); *La psychologie de l'attention* (1889); *La psychologie des sentiments* (1896); *L'évolution des idées générales* (1897); *Essai sur l'imagination créatrice* (1900); *La logique des sentiments* (1905); *Essai sur les passions* (1907); *Problèmes de psychologie affective* (1910); *La vie inconsciente et les mouvements* (1914).

That Ribot's interests and his envisagement of the problems of psychology passed through a definite series of developmental stages is indicated by the titles and the chronological sequence of his writings. As he himself has pointed out, his earliest publications,—a survey of recent psychological movements in England and in Germany,—were undertaken for the purpose of ridding France of the incubus of the "elegant but empty theories" which were then current in his native land. Ignoring the polemics to which these two volumes gave rise, Ribot next devoted his energies to an attempt to approach the normal mechanism of mind from the pathological point of view; here belong his monographs on the abnormalities of memory, volition and personality. Within a few years, however, the necessity of offering courses on the higher mental processes compelled him,—much against his will, as he himself testifies,—to attack the more complex problems of attention, imagination, generalization and emotion; and it was to this group of problems that he devoted himself throughout the later years of his life.

The most distinctive features of Ribot's work in psychology resulted from his conviction that every mental phenomenon should be approached from the twofold point of view of its biological evolution and its morbid dissolution. Ribot's systematic work is characterized by a predilection for the unconscious (probably a heritage from Maudsley, Lewes and Schopenhauer) and especially for the organic and motor phenomena (probably a heritage from Bain). His writings indicate that he realized, more adequately than his predecessors, the significance of the affective and emotional phenomena in all of the activities of life.

J. W. BAIRD.

JOSEPH JULES DEJERINE—1849-1917

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-seven years, of Professor Dejerine of Paris, well known in the general fields of psychiatry and neurology because of his many publications in both fields. He was for many years a physician at the important asylum of Salpêtrière, and was also Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. Professor Dejerine was a member of the Société de Biologie and was its Vice-President in 1895; he was also a member of the Académie de Médecine. Professor Dejerine has left two monumental works: *Anatomie des centres nerveux*, in collaboration with Mme. Dejerine-Klumpke, the first volume of which appeared in 1895; and *Les manifestations fonctionnelles des psychonévroses, leur traitement par la psychothérapie* 1911, which was written in collaboration with E. Gauckler. Besides these two large works Dejerine has contributed many articles to the periodical literature. For example, over twenty articles on aphasia alone have appeared from his pen between the years 1879 and 1895. His really important contributions on the subject of aphasia are embodied in a few short communications to the Société de Biologie in the years 1891-1895. But Professor Dejerine's periodical contributions are by no means confined to the subject of aphasia, as he has published a great many exceedingly valuable papers concerned with a very wide range of topics in both the general fields of neurology and psychiatry.

S. W. FERNBERGER

SIR EDWARD TYLOR

The services of Sir Edward Tylor, whose death at an advanced age is announced, deserve recognition on the part of psychologists. As is true in other instances, the actual germinal contributions to phases of interest now incorporated in psychology, were made by men outside that specialty; Helmholtz, the physiologist of brain functions, Charcot and the psychiatrists are cases in point. In much the same way Tylor laid the basis of a considerable section of social psychology. The psychology of primitive man, of the survival of primitive ways of thought in later ages, the interpretation of myth and custom, of language and art-products as massive psychic expression, owes much to his lucid and fascinating presentations. Wundt—who is of about the same age as Tylor—rounds out his remarkable career by a monumental work on "Folk Psychology," which is Tylor's theme in a different setting. The decisive attitudes toward the psychic product in the social mind, historically and in the present living form, which come so naturally to the twentieth century student, were in considerable measure first framed and effec-